

SECTION 2.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provide for the execution of the laws, to appoint and receive the oaths of office of the judges of the Supreme Court, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States; he shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

3. The principal in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of an Executive Department may be removed at any time if their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty, and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session, but no person reappointed by the Senate shall be re-appointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

SECTION 3.

1. The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress written and printed reports on the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

may, and commend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper; he may grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

SECTION 4.

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Superior Court, and in such

Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices for the term of years, which shall be made under their authority; to all cases arising in the said Courts, except such as shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State where the State is plaintiff; between citizens of different States, and between a State or citizens thereof, and States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign State.

ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall have a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases, the Court shall be composed of three Justices, and the Justices so constituted, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and facts, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when the crime shall have been committed in any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same act or on the confession of the accused.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare

shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.

3. Full faith and credit shall be given in every State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State, and the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and no State shall deprive any citizen of the United States of the right of travel and sojourn in any State of the Confederacy, or their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slave shall not be thereby impaired.

2. A person charged in any State with treason

shall, on demand of the Executive authority of a State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

§ 2. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in any of the United States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; and he shall be delivered up to the custody of the party to whom such slave belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States so

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of
make all needful rules and regulations concern
the property of the Confederate States, including

3. The Confederate States may acquire new
territory; and Congress shall have power to legisla
provide governments for the inhabitants of all ter
territories, lying within the limits thereof, lying w
out the limits of the several States; and, in res
them, at such times, and in such manner as it
by law provide, to form States to be admitted
into the Union. In each territory, the right of
tion of negro slavery as it now exists in the Co
federate States, shall be recognized and protect
Congress, and by the territorial government; and
the Congress, and the territorial government, the
Territories, shall have the right to take and
territory any slaves, lawfully held by them in
of the States or Territories of the Confede
States.

4. The Confederate States shall guaranty to

ber of this confederacy, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature (or Executive when the legislature is in recess) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.
SECTION I.

1. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several legislatures, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States all concur in suggesting; and the said convention shall be composed of one member of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, agreed on by the said convention—two-thirds of the States—and the same be ratified by the legislatures of two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the get

of this Constitution. But no State shall, without consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and all laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until they shall be modified or repealed; and the officers appointed by the same shall perform office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

2. All the contracts and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this Constitution as under the Provisional Government.

3. This Constitution shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme

bound itself, anything in the constitution or of any State, which may interfere with the binding force of the same.

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, before mentioned, shall swear or affirm, before they take office, to support the Constitution of the Confederate States and of the several States in which they respectively may serve; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

5. The Congress of the Confederate States, or either House thereof, shall not be construed to deny other prerogatives and immunities of the Sovereignty, nor the prerogatives otherwise retained by the people of the several States.

6. No powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of five

2. When five States shall have ratified this Constitution in the manner before specified, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution, shall provide the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and for counting the votes, and inaugurating the President. They shall, also, prescribe the mode of holding the first session of the new Congress under this Constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of the Congress, the Congress now existing, shall continue to exercise the legal powers granted them; not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

Adopted, unanimously, March 11, 1861.

DIVIDEND.

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